

SHATALOVA, A.A.

Study of the function of the thyroid gland using the radioactive method (I^{131}) in epilepsy. Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:455-459 '61.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva (dir. chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR prof. V.N. Myasishchev).

(IODINE--ISOTOPES) (THYROID GLAND) (EPILEPSY)

SHATALOVA, A.A.; MEYEROV, G.I.

Possibility of using C^{14} benzoic acid in determining the synthetic antitoxic function of the human liver. Med.rad. no.1:48-52 '62.

(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - prof. A.A. Shatalova) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Vekhtereva (Leningrad).

(LIVER)

(BENZOIC ACID)

SHATALOVA, A.A.; MEYEROV, G.I.

Radiometric method for determining the activity of urease.
Biokhimiia 28 no. 3:384-387 My-Je '63.

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut
imeni V.M. Bekhtereva, Leningrad.

SHATALOVA, A.A.; MEYEROV, G.I.

Possibility of testing radiochemical purity of preparations
by the radienzymic method. Med. rad. 8 no.12:62-64 D '63.
(MIRA 12:8)
1. Iz laboratorii biokhimii (zav. - prof. A.A. Shatalova)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta
imeni V.M. Bekhtereva, Leningrad.

L 41494-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5004431

S/0075/65/020/001/0062/0066

AUTHORS: Levin, I. S.; Shatalova, A. A.; Azarenko, T. G.

TITLE: Use of alkyl phosphoric acids in analytical chemistry. Communication 2.
Separation of indium from antimony and bismuth

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 1, 1965, 62-66

TOPIC TAGS: indium, antimony, bismuth, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid, phosphoric acid, extracting agent, oxalic acid

ABSTRACT: A method for simultaneous separation of indium from antimony (Sb III) and bismuth (Bi III) by extraction with alkyl phosphoric acid (APA) is described. First, the extraction of Sb and Bi from sulfuric, nitric, and perchloric acid solutions is studied. It is shown that at 12-13 N H_2SO_4 concentration, the percent extraction of Sb is at a maximum with mono-di- and pyro-ethylhexylphosphoric acid. It is then shown that oxalic acid is the best medium for separating indium from Sb and a part of Bi. The separation of indium from antimony and partial bismuth separation is based on the re-extraction of Sb and Bi when indium (after flushing) is in the organic phase. This can be accomplished with practically any amount of Sb, e.g., Sb: In = 4000:1. Similarly, indium can be separated from bismuth by the

Card 1/2

L 41494-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004431

re-extraction of bismuth with potassium iodide. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 3 tables, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Chemical-Metallurgical Institute, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 017

OTHER: 006

me
Card 2/2

LEVIN, I.S.; SHATALOVA, A.A.

Extraction of antimony (III) by alkyl phosphoric acids and the possibility of its separation from the accompanying elements.

Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.5:1158-1160 Ac '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted October 24, 1964.

L 42941-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5008017

S/0016/65/000/003/0097/0101

AUTHOR: Shashayev, M. A.; Shapiro, I. L.; Shatalova, A. L.

TITLE: Length of periods during which plague and pseudotuberculosis bacteriophages are detected in a Rhombomys opimus organism

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 3, 1965, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: Rhombomys, bacteriophage, phage, plague, spleen, blood, pseudotuberculosis

ABSTRACT: The present study investigated the number of phage particles found in the spleen and blood of a Rhombomys after administering only plague or pseudotuberculosis phages and after administering each of the phages together with its corresponding bacteria. Possible ways of transmitting phages were also studied. Four groups of 55 animals each were administered the following: the first group received a Pokrovskiy plague phage in a dose of $5 \cdot 10^8$ particles; the second group received the same phage and dose, and also at the same time $1 \cdot 10^6$ cells of plague bacteria (strain No. 319); the

Card 1/3

L 42941-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008017

third group received a Kotlyarovskaya pseudotuberculosis phage in a dose of $5 \cdot 10^7$ particles; and the fourth group received the same phage and dose, and at the same time $1 \cdot 10^6$ cells of pseudotuberculosis bacteria (strain No. 26S). Each phage was introduced into the right groin area of the Rhombomys and the corresponding bacterial strain was introduced into the left groin area. Two or three animals from each group were killed daily for a period of 20 days to determine the number of plague and pseudotuberculosis phages in the spleen. Phages were found in the spleens of all animals in the four groups during the entire observation period (20 days). With simultaneous administration of a homologous bacteria strain to groups two and four, plague and pseudotuberculosis phages did not multiply. In another experiment, plague phages were found to circulate in the blood of a Rhombomys for a 72 hr period and pseudotuberculosis phages for a 24-48 hr period, with phage titers highest during the first 24 hrs. A plague phage was experimentally transmitted from a Meriones Rhombomys to a Rhombomys opimus by Xenopsylla gerbilli minax fleas, but this rarely occurs in nature. Lysogenic bacteria appear to be the main source of plague and pseudotuberculosis phages for rodents. Study data showing that phages do not multiply in the presence of homologous bacterial

Card 2/3

L 42941-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008017

strains explains why various attempts to use phages as therapeutic agents in infectious diseases have failed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Sredne-Aziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut i Taldy-Kurganskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya (Central Asia Scientific-Research Antiplague Institute and Taldy-Kurgansk Antiplague Station)

SUBMITTED: 14Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card

3/3

POLKOVNIKOVA, A.G.; KRUZHALOV, B.D.; SHATALOVA, A.N.; TSEYTINA, L.L.

Catalytic oxidation of propylene to acrolein in the presence
of inert diluents. Kin.i kat. 3 no.2:252-256 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i
organicheskikh produktov.

(Propene) (Acrolein) (Catalysis)

POLKOVNIKOVA, A.G.; SHATALOVA, A.N.; TSEYTINA, L.L.

Preparation of acrolein by catalytic oxidation of propylene.
Neftekhimiia 3 no.2:246-253 Mr-Apr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i
organicheskikh produktov.
(Acrolein) (Propene) (Oxidation)

SHATALOVA, G. S.

Use of fibrin films in neurosurgery. Vopr. neirokhir. 14 no.
5:23-29 Sept-Oct 1950. (CML 20:1)

1. Of the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni Academician N. N.
Burdenko (Director -- Prof. B. G. Yegorov), Academy of Medical
Sciences USSR.

SHATAICVA, I. S.

"Replacement of Defects in the Dura Mater by Fibrinous Pellicles." Sub 10
May 51, Acad Med Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951. *Cont. Sci. Med. Sci.*

SC: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

SHATALOVA, G.S., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; YEGOROV, B.G., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, professor, direktor.

3-year results of the application of fibrin film in cerebrocranial surgery.
Khirurgiia no.4:32-36 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. 2. Akademiya
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yegorov). (Head--Surgery) (Fibrin)

Abstract M-670, 27 Jul 55

84833

18 6200

only 2308, 1497

S/020/60/134/005/021/023
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Likhtman, V. I., Gorbunov, N. S., Shatalova, I. G., and
Rebinder, P. A., Academician

TITLE: On the Solidification by Vibration in Powder Metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 5,
pp. 1150-1152

TEXT: The application of powder-metallurgical methods is much impeded by the high pressures required for pressing, particularly if the powders are highly disperse. Also the small amounts of surface-active lubricants acting favorably to a certain degree and counteracting the relaxation of elastic stresses (Ref. 1) are unable to encounter the cracking of pressed pieces at high ram pressure. In their investigation, the authors proceeded from the results of application of vibration to the production of building materials (Ref. 2). They present the results of application of vibration to the pressing of various powders used in powder metallurgy. The vibration source used was a mechanical vibrator of the type W-116 (I-116) with a frequency of 14,000 vibrations per minute, and a vibrational

Card 1/3

84633

On the Solidification by Vibration in
Powder Metallurgy

S/020/60/134/005/021/023
B0'6/B054

amplitude of 0.03 mm, which was found to be most favorable. Fig. 1 shows a diagram of the vibrator mentioned (vibropress). Fig. 2 shows the time dependence of the density of pressed pieces of powder mixtures as they are used in hard metal production. Hence, it appears that 10 seconds are sufficient to attain maximum density. For various metal powders, and for their mixtures with nonmetallic powders optimum duration of vibropressing lies between 4 and 10 sec. The dispersity of the powder, and particularly its fractional composition, are of high importance. Coarse powders can be better pressed than fine ones. Particularly good results were obtained in vibropressing with a polydisperse powder containing both coarse and fine particles within a wide range of sizes. The authors also studied the pressure dependence of the density of pressed pieces in vibropressing. The results were compared with those of ordinary static and hydrostatic pressing. Figs. 3 and 4 give such data for mixtures of titanium- and tungsten carbide with cobalt, which are used for the production of hard metals of the types BK6 (VK6), BK20 (VK20), T15K6 (T15K6), and T30K4 (T30K4). For the first two types (with 6 and 20% by weight of Co, respectively, resp. tungsten carbide), the ram pressure could be reduced to about 1000 with the application of vibration. Conditions were similar

Card 2/3

84833

On the Solidification by Vibration of
Powder Metallurgy

S/O20/60/134/005/021/023
BG-6/BC54

for other mixtures. By the methods described, it was possible to eliminate, to a great extent, the difficulties and defects of pressed pieces mentioned at the beginning. The authors thank N. V. Mikhaylov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, for assisting in the work. There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1960

✓X

Card 3/3

LIKHTMAN, V.I.; GORBUNOV, N.S.; SHATALOVA, I.G.; REBINDER, P.A., akademik

Vibrational densification in powder metallurgy. Dokl. Ak. SSSR 134
no.5:1150-1152 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Powder metallurgy)

39643
S/137/62/000/007/021/072
A052/A101

11600

AUTHORS: Gorbunov, N. S., Shatalova, I. G., Likhtman, V. I., Mikhaylov, N. V.,
Rebinder, P. A.

TITLE: On the vibration method of compression in powder metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1962, 47, abstract 7G325
("Poroshk. metallurgiya", no. 6, 1961, 10 - 16; English summary)

TEXT: The effect of working pressure on the change of density at a static and vibration (vibrator with a vibration frequency of 14,000 per minute) pressing of powders of Ti, Mo, SiC, B₄C, TiC and WC hard-alloy mixtures was studied. Vibration pressing is especially advantageous for unmoldable powders of refractory compounds. When a vibrator is used the working pressure reduces approximately by two orders of magnitude, which is connected with a better packing of powders. The effect of the time factor and of the height of briquets on the change of density was also studied.

R. Andriyevskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

116-9
12023
S/659/62/008/000/015/028
I048/I248

AUTHORS: Corbunov, N.S., Shatalova, I.G., Likhtman, V.I., and
Rebinder, P.A.

TITLE: Investigation of the vibration compacting of powdered
metals and their compounds

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metalurgii, Issledovaniya
po zharoprochnym splavam. v.8. 1962. 103-110

TEXT: The vibratory compacting of various metal, carbide, nitride,
boride, and metal-carbide powders was studied on the I-116 vibrator,
at a frequency of 14000 vibrations/min. The vibratory compacting
of materials having elastic moduli above 25000 kg./sq.mm. (e.g., Mo,
TiC, WC, TiB₂, Co+WC) yielded products with a density equal to or
higher than that obtained under static loads of 1200 kg./sq.cm.;
the pressure applied during the vibratory compacting was 20 kg./sq.
cm. In some cases densities higher than the density produced by any
other method were obtained through the use of the vibration method,

Card 1/2

S/659/62/008/000/015/028
I048/I248

Investigation of the vibration...

e.g., 9 g./cc in the case of WC+3% Co. However, vibratory compacting was inferior to the conventional static pressure method when applied to materials with elastic moduli below 25000 kg./sq.mm. (e.g., Co, Cr). The density of vibration-compacted products increased with time under load and generally reached a constant value after about 25 secs. In all cases the density increased with increasing pressure. The final density was affected by the nature and amount of liquid wetting agent used, e.g., a 6% aq. solution of glycerine gave better results than water alone, the optimum amount of the glycerine solution being 6.5% by wt. of the powder. The density increased with increasing kinetic moment of the vibrations (within the range 0.065-0.35 kg.cm.). There are 5 figures and 3 tables. X

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4013968

S/2659/63/010/000/0295/0300

AUTHOR: Gorbunov, N. S.; Shatalova, I. G.; Likhtman, V. I.

TITLE: The influence of several factors on the density of packing of powder particles under the influence of vibration

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochny'm splavam, no. 10, 1963, 295-300

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, powder metal density, packing density, vibrations, magnetic material, chemical stability

ABSTRACT: One of the most important technological operations in powder metallurgy is the pressing of powder into parts. It is very difficult, however, to obtain high density pressed parts from hard and brittle powder materials. The present investigation on the density of packing of powder particles under vibration was based on the theories of Academician P. A. Rebinder. The investigation showed that parts with a density up to 90% may be obtained when powders are vibrated. The following conditions must be observed: Two or three fractions of powder of optimal size should be used. The powder particles should be able to be compacted and should be of relatively simple shape. There should be no significant roughness on the particle boundaries. The duration of vibration should be limited by the time required for final placing of the particles, especially for

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4013968

particles of brittle, non-plastic materials. Table'1 of the Enclosure shows the change in powder density with the course of time of vibration. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4013968

TABLE 1

ENCLOSURE: 01

The change in packing density of powders with the course of time of vibration

Material of the powder	Parameters of vibration			Density (at equal length of vibration in sec.), g/cm ³								
	frequency, vibr./min	amplitude, microns	specific pressure kg/cm ²	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	30
Chromium	14 000	20	18.2	4.14	4.29	--	4.36	--	4.40	--	4.46	4.46
	10 000	65	18.2	4.43	4.56	--	4.67	--	4.72	--	4.72	--
Molybdenum boride	14 000	14	18.2	2.44	2.62	2.67	--	2.71	--	2.76	--	2.78
	10 000	75	17.6	3.12	3.30	--	3.38	--	3.52	--	3.52	--
Carborundum	14 000	15	21.2	2.02	2.06	2.09	2.12	2.12	--	--	--	--
	10 000	90	24.3	2.22	2.27	--	2.27	--	--	--	--	--

Card 3/3

SHATALOVA, Irina Georgiyevna, kand. tekhn. nauk; GORBUNOV,
Nikolay Stepanovich, prof., doktor khim. nauk; LIKHTMAN,
Vladimir Iosifovich, prof. doktor fiz.-mat. nauk;
REBINDER, P.A., akademik, otv. red.; CHERNYAK, A.L., red.

[Physicochemical principles of the vibrational compression
of powdered materials] Fiziko-khimicheskie osnovy vibratsion-
nogo uplotneniya poroshkovykh materialov. Moskva, Nauka.
1965. 162 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Rukovoditel' Instituta fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for
Rebinder).

ACC NR: AM5015045

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/

Shatalova, Irina Georgiyevna (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Gorbunov, Nikolay Stepanovich (Professor; Doctor of Chemical Sciences); Likhtman, Vladimir Iosifovich (Professor; Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences)

Physical-chemical principles of vibration compacting of powdered materials (Fiziko-khimicheskiye osnovy vibratsionnogo uplotneniya poroshkovykh materialov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1965. 162 p. illus., biblio. Errata printed inside back cover. 2500 copies printed. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii) Editor: A. L. Chernyak; Technical editors: O. G. Ul'yanova, O. M. Gus'kova; Managing editor: Academician P. A. Rebinder

TOPIC TAGS: ceramic processing, ceramic technology, cermet, powdered material, powder metal compaction, powder metal molding, powdered glass, vibration compacting, vibration packing

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph was intended for a wide circle of engineers and personnel in the plant laboratories in all branches of metallurgy, the construction and silicate industries, and production of fine ceramics and refractories, and also instructors, aspirants and students in higher educational institutions connected with the indicated fields of technology, as well as scientific personnel in the corresponding research institutes. The authors describe the new, extremely valuable method,

Card 1/3

UDC: 66.08/.09:66.099.5:621.929.7

ACC NR: AM5015045

developed by them, for pressing powder materials by applying vibration packing. The technological and economic advantages of this method are tremendous, especially for powders of very hard, strong materials, such as carbides, borides, metals, ceramics, ferrites, etc.. The authors present a detailed and systematic description of investigations on the process of packing various powdered materials, depending on numerous physical-chemical factors: frequency and amplitude of vibration, granulometric composition of the powder, additions of surface-active lubricants, etc. This new demarcation in knowledge has been developed principally in the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in the Section of Dispersed Systems (Otdel dispersnykh sistem), under the over-all direction of Academician P. A. Rebinder.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (ABRIDGED):

Introduction - -	3
Ch. I. Theory and methods of forming objects from powders - -	6
Ch. II. Characteristic peculiarities of free-flowing materials - -	19
Ch. III. Application of vibration for compacting free-flowing materials - -	34
Ch. IV. Methodology of investigation and apparatus - -	67
Ch. V. Laws governing compacting of powders under vibration - -	78
Ch. VI. Physical-chemical laws of the effect of various additives on the process of vibration packing of powders - -	118
Ch. VII. Physical-chemical principles of manufacturing objects from powders - -	136

Cord 2/3

ACC. NR: AM5015045

Literature - - 156

SUB CODE: 11,13 /SUBM DATE: 23Jan65 /ORIG REF: 115 /OTH REF: 061

Cord 3/3

L 61030-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pf-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)
 ACCESSION NR: AR5017418 JD/JG UR/0137/65/000/006/G028/G028

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 6G194

AUTHOR: Shatalova, K. G.; Gorbunov, N. S.; Likhtman, V. I.

TITLE: Investigation of density distribution over the height of briquets during vibration compacting of powders

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 7 Vses. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po poroshk. metallurgii. Yerevan, 1964, 101-105

TOPIC TAGS: powder metal compaction, vibration, tungsten, cobalt, specific density

TRANSLATION: An investigation was made of density distribution over the height of briquets, after vibration compacting at a frequency of 260 cycles; the powder was a mixture of tungsten powders containing 20% cobalt, wetted with a solution of glycerin in alcohol (0.3 glycerin). The diameter of the briquets was 20 mm, and the height from 7.75 to 106.80 mm. The compacting pressure in all cases was 25 kg/mm². The vibrations were intensively damped in the layer of the briquets

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AR5017418

at a distance of 10-20 mm from the source of the vibrations. Application of the principle of a floating die decreases the nonuniformity of the density. Forced vibration of the die made it possible to reduce the nonuniformity of the density distribution in high briquets. Vibration compacting permitted production of briquets with a higher ratio of height to diameter and with a better density distribution than by static pressing. M. Bal'shin

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 *slr*

SHATALOVA, L.I.; SHEKHTER, A.B.

Pheochromocytoma of the adrenal gland with fatal outcome in pregnancy. Akush.i gin. 37 no.1:105-106 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz roditel'nogo otdeleniya (zav. L.I. Shatalova) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. A.B. Shekhter) Shchekinskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach N.I. Nesterov).
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (ADRENAL GLANDS--TUMORS)

... 1954 ... Vol. 8/7 July 1954

4278. SHATALOVA N.A. *The treatment of parapleuritis (Russian text) VESTN. KHIR. 1953, 73/3 (40-42)

Report of 4 cases of suppurative parapleuritis simulating an 'empyema necessitatis'. In 3 cases complete cure was obtained by puncture with evacuation of the pus and repeated injection of a 10% emulsion of iodoform. In the 4th case a thoracotomy was performed with removal of the pus and of the abscess wall followed by the introduction into the pleural cavity of Vishniewsky's pommade, the formula of which is not specified however. In this case some improvement was obtained, but the patient was discharged with a sinus. In the other 3 cure was obtained after 22, 39 and about 60 days respectively

Parenti - Ferrara (IX, 6, 15)

SHATALOVA, N.A.

Late pulmonary hemorrhages following wounds from penetrating foreign bodies. Vest.khir. 73 no.6:32-36 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Is 2-y fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (nachal'nik - professor P.A.Kupriyanov) Voenno-meditsinskoy akademii im. S.M.Kirova.

(Lungs--Wounds and injuries)

STARICHKOV, M.S., kand. med. nauk.; SHATALOVA, N.A., kand. med. nauk.

Partial duplication of the esophagus and stomach. Vest. rent. i rad.
33 no.6:86-88 N-0 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry gosptal'noy khirurgii (nachal'nik kafedry - prof.
I. S. Kolesnikov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni
S. M. Kirova.

(ESOPHAGUS, abnorm.
partial esophagogastric duplication (Rus))
(STOMACH, abnorm.
same)

YERMOLAYEV, V.R., kand.med.nauk; SHATALOVA, N.A., kand.med.nauk

Chronic atelectasis of the middle lobe and lingula of the lung
of varied etiology [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 82
no.1:86-93 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz gospi'tal'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (nach. - prof. I.S. Koles-
nikov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
Adres avtora: Leningrad, K-9, Botkinskaya ul., d.23, gospi'tal'naya
khirurgicheskaya klinika.

(ATELECTASIS, etiol. & pathogen.

chronic, of middle lobe & lingula (Rus))

SHATALOVA, K.
Electric conductivity of different bismuth alloys. Z. I. Klr'yashkina and O. K. Shatalova. *Uchenye Zapiski Saratov. Univ.* 36, 29-33 (1964); *Russk. Zhur. Khim.* 1956, Abstr. No. 3277. — For a single crystal of 99.98% pure Bi, the specific resistance (ρ) increases linearly with the temp. up to 120°; at higher temps. the relation is no longer linear. The value of ρ depends on the angle α between the direction of current and the main axis of the crystal; at 20°, for $\alpha = 0^\circ$, $\rho = 113.5 \times 10^{-8}$ ohm cm.; for $\alpha = 10^\circ$, $\rho = 132.8 \times 10^{-8}$ ohm cm.; for $\alpha = 4^\circ$, $\rho = 139.7 \times 10^{-8}$ ohm cm. The curves $\rho = f(T)$ for different α are parallel. Addn. of 0.81-3.1 at. % Pb increases ρ 2-3 times. The curve $\rho = f(T)$ for Bi-Pb consists of 4 sections: (1) from -21 to +90°, when ρ decreases, (2) from 90 to 150°, when ρ is const. or changes very slightly, (3) from 150 to 250°, when ρ increases, and (4) above 250°, when ρ sharply decreases. Addn. of 0.55 at. % Sn increases ρ 2-4 times; the shape of the curve $\rho = f(T)$ is the same as for Bi-Pb. Alexis N. Pestoff

3
4E3d
4E7C

NS

BELETSKY, I. I., Chief, Dept. of Elect. Eng.; RAYKHENSHTEYN, I. TS.;
KOROTKOV, O. K., Assistant

...sine polydimethylsiloxane for reducing the wear of cutting
...sine, Kashinostroit'el' no. 2:40-42 31 '65. (MIRA 18-7)

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Zvezdnyuchskiy kafedroy fiziki Leningradskogo inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo instituta (Imeni Galmiro Poliyatti (for Beletskiy)).
2. Zvezdritel'nyy kafedra matematicheskogo otdela Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya Leningradskogo gosuda narodnogo khozyaystva (for Raykhenshteyn).
3. Kafedra fiziki Leningradskogo inzhenerno-ekonomicheskogo instituta (Imeni Galmiro Poliyatti (for Shatalova)).

ОЙФЕБАХ, М.И.; ЕЛИНСОН, Ф.Л.; ШАТАЛОВА, О.С.; МАЗИНА, Ye.G.; ЯМПУЛ'СКАЯ,
V.D.

Incidence of healing in primary tuberculosis in adolescents and adults.
Prob. tuberk., Moskva no.2:31-36 Mr-Apr '50. (GIML 19:3)

1. Of the Institute of Tuberculosis of the Academy of Medical Sciences
USSR (Director -- Z.A.Lebedeva; Scientific Director -- Prof. A.Ye.Ra-
bukhin)

S/137/62/000/001/177/237
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Shatalova, V. I.

TITLE: The effect of the temperature factor on corrosion behavior of iron nickel, aluminum, tin and zinc in hydrochloric and sulfuric acids

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 80, abstract 11566 ("Izv. Voronezhsk. gos. ped. in-ta", 1960, v. 29, 45 - 53)

TEXT: The author studied the effect of temperature on the corrosion rate of Fe, Ni, Al, Sn, Zn in 1 n. solutions of HCl and H₂SO₄. At elevated temperatures the corrosion rate of all the metals investigated increased continuously. Least corrosion was observed in Sn, maximum one in Zn. The rate of dissolving of the metals investigated is higher in HCl than in H₂SO₄; this difference is particularly sharp at high temperature (with the exception of Ni, whose corrosion rate in HCl is lower than in H₂SO₄, approximately to 5 - 10°C, and Fe, to 20 - 25°C). On the basis of general concepts, considering the temperature factor as a basic criterium for the difference of diffusion and chemical processes, it can be stated that in the case of Fe (in both acids), Al (in both acids) Ni in HCl, and Zn (in both acids at low temperatures) diffusion processes are of insignificant import-

Card 1/2

The effect of the temperature factor...

S/137/62/000/001/177/237
A006/A101

ance whilst the chemical processes exert a controlling effect. In the case of Ni in H_2SO_4 and, in particular, for Sn, in both acids, however, the diffusion processes exert a considerable effect on the corrosion rate. For all the metals investigated (with the exception of Al in HCl and Zn in both acids at $> 40^\circ C$), the logarithm of the corrosion rate is a linear function of $1/T$. There are 12 references.

Author's summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/011/105/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS Khitrov V.A. , Shatalova, V.I.

TITLE: On the effect of temperature upon the corrosion resistance and the electrode potentials of metals in acid environments. 2. Zinc

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 51, abstract 111340 ("Izv. Voronezhsk. gos. ped. in-ta", 1960, 29, 55 - 63)

TEXT. An investigation was carried out of the corrosion and electrochemical behavior of electrolytic and chemically pure Zn, and also the effect of temperature upon the corrosion resistance and the electrode potentials of that Zn in 1 N. solutions of H_2SO_4 and HCl . The purity of the metal has a great influence on its corrosion and electrochemical behavior. The corrosion rate of electrolytic Zn is 7-11 times higher than that of chemically pure Zn. At all temperatures Zn of both kinds corrodes at a higher rate in HCl than in H_2SO_4 solution. The electrode potentials of electrolytic Zn in solutions of both acids and at all temperatures improve with time and do not take stationary values. The potentials of chemically pure Zn quickly take the stationary values and vary little with time and temperature. The electrolytic Zn in solutions of both acids is not

Card 1/2

On the effect of temperature

S/137/61/000/011/105/123
A060/A101

polarized even at high D and at low temperatures. Chemically pure Zn is polarized particularly noticeably at low temperatures (0 and 20°C). The cathode polarization at all temperatures exceeds the anode polarization in both acids. The corrosion of both chemically pure and electrolytic Zn is controlled by the rate of the cathode reaction of H^+ -ion discharge. However, as the temperature increases and as the contamination of the metal surface increases, the access of the acid to the Zn becomes more difficult and the hydrogen overpotential is reduced, leading to an intensification of the role of the factors determining the value of the limiting diffusion current. There are 10 references.

U. Tarasova

[Additional notes: Complete translation]

Car: 2,1

S/137/62/000/001/178/237
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Shatalova, V. I., Khitrov, V. A.

TITLE: On the kinetics of self-diffusion processes of iron, nickel, aluminum, and zinc in hydrochloric and sulfuric acids at various temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 80, abstract 11567 ("Izv. Voronezhsk. gos. ped. in-ta", 1960, v. 29, 65 - 77)

TEXT: The authors studied kinetics of self-diffusion of Fe, Ni, Al and Zn in 1 n. HCl and H₂SO₄ solutions. At low temperatures (20, 40°C), the self-diffusion process of the metals investigated was retarded in time (with the exception of Zn in both acids and Fe in 1 n. HCl at 40°C after holding the specimen in the solution for 3 hours). The diffusion of Al in 1 n. H₂SO₄ at 60°C is also retarded in time. At higher temperatures (60, 80°C) the self-diffusion process is accelerated (with the exception of Al in 1 n. H₂SO₄ at 60°C). Corrosion-time and corrosion rate - time curves, plotted for the diffusion of Fe in 1 n. H₂SO₄ at 60°C, Fe in 1 n. HCl at 40°C, and Al in 1 n. H₂SO₄ at 80°C, are complex curves showing a retarded process at the beginning, and a subsequent acceleration. Causes are mentioned which promote retardation or acceleration in time of the

Card 1/2

On the kinetics of...

S/137/62/000/001/178/237
A006/A101

self-diffusion processes of metals in H_2SO_4 and HCl solutions. There are 11 references.

Author's summary

[Abstracter's notes: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/020/60/133/04/28/031

B004/B056

AUTHORS: Khitrov, V. A. Shatalova, V. I. Smol'yaninov, I. S.,
Sadovskaya, Yu. I. ✓

TITLE: The Problem of the Influence of Temperature on the Rate of
Corrosion of Metals in Acid Media ✓

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960 Vol. 133, No. 4,
pp. 886 - 888

TEXT. The authors investigated the influence exerted by temperature on the rate of corrosion of Armco iron, Nickel, Zinc, and Cadmium in 1 N H_2SO_4 and 1 N HCl , and found a linear course for the function $\log K = f(1/T)$ according to the Arrhenius equation (Fig. 1). For the corrosion of aluminum in 1 N HCl this function is, however, no longer linear; corrosion increases with rising temperature more quickly than would correspond to the Arrhenius equation (Fig. 2). This is explained by the destruction of the oxide layer of Al. In the case of commercial aluminum of the type Al 2... it was observed in 35 N H_2SO_4 that the

Card 1/-

The Problem of the Influence of Temperature
on the Rate of Corrosion of Metals in Acid
Media

S/020/60/133/04/28/031
B004/B056

corrosion rate obeys the Arrhenius equation up to 50 - 60°C, attains a maximum value at 70°C, after which it decreases (Fig. 3). This is explained by increasing passivation of the Al. A similar behavior is shown by copper in 1 N HCl and 1 N H₂SO₄ (Fig. 3). Slight deviations from linearity are found in zinc and lead in both acids (Fig. 4). This is assumed to be caused by the fact that the rate of the diffusion processes increases more slowly with rising temperature than the rate of chemical processes. The authors mention a paper by N. D. Tomashov and T. V. Matveyeva (Ref. 7). There are 4 figures and 8 references : 7 Soviet and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut
(Voronezh State Pedagogical Institute)

PRESENTED: March 10, 1960 by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1960

Card 2/2

SHATALOVA, V.I.; SMITNOV, V.A.

Temperature effect on the corrosion resistance and electrode potentials of metals in acid media. Part 1: Iron.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.3:404-408 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Voronezhskiy pedagogicheskiy institut, kafedra khimii.
(Iron--Corrosion)
(Electromotive force)

KHITROV, V.A.; SHATALOVA, V.I.

Kinetics of electrode processes on a chemically pure and commercial tin in sulfuric and hydrochloric acid solutions at various temperatures. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:2106-2110 S '61.(MIRA 14:9)

1. Voronezhskiy Pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Electrodes, Tin)

KHITROV, V.A.; SMOL'YANINOV, I.S.; SHATALOVA, V.I.; SADOVSKAYA, Yu.I.

Effect of temperature on the corrosion resistance of some metals
in sulfuric and hydrochloric acid solutions of various concen-
trations. Zhur.fiz.khim. 36 no.5:1058-1060 My '62.
(MIRA 15:8)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Metals--Corrosion)

KHITROV, V.A.; SHATALOVA, V.I.

Effect of temperature on the corrosion resistance of tin in acid
media. TSvet. met. 35 no.11:95-96 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Tin--Corrosion)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

KHITROV, V.A.; SHATALOVA, V.I.

Effect of temperature on the corrosion resistance of aluminum
in acids. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34.5:1163-1164 My '61.
(MIRA 16:8)

(Aluminum--Corrosion)

SHATALOVA, V.I.; KHITROV, V.A.

Effect of temperature on the corrosion resistance and
electrode potentials of metals in acid media. Part 8:
Nickel. Izv.Vor.gos.ped.inst. 47:46-56 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

KHITROV, V.A.; ZADOROZHNYI, V.P.; SMOL'YANINOV, I.S.; SHATALOVA, V.I.;
DUGIN, N.A.

Activation energy and temperature dependence of the rate of
the corrosion of metals dissolving in nonoxidizing acids.
Izv.Vor.gos.ped.inst. 47:78-90 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

SHATALOV, Vasily Ivanovich; BOINYI, M., red.

[Treasures of Mount Gaurdak] Sokrovishcha Gaurdak-
gory. Ashkhabad, Izd-vo "Turkmenistan," 1965. 93 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

SHATALOVA-ZALESSKAYA, E. O.

MD

✓ The effect of β -indoleacetic acid on the enzymic activity and respiration of seed sprouts. E. O. Shatalova-Zaleskaya. *Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Biol., Kharkov Univ.* 17, 113-20 (1953); *Referat. Zhur., Biol.* 1955, No. 8311. Sterile seeds of barley and wheat were soaked for 24 hrs. in solns. of β -indoleacetic acid (I) and of β -indolylbutyric acid (II) (1 mg./100 ml. and 1 mg./3000 ml.). This re-

①

sulted in an increase of the amylase activity, as judged by the lessening in the intensity of the starch-I₂ reaction. The catalase activity of the sprouts of seeds soaked in a soln. of I decreased and increased in those soaked in a soln. of II. Peroxidase activity of sprouts of seeds soaked in high concns. of I at first was lowered, but rose again in a few days. The peroxidase activity rose in the leaves and roots of the sprouts from seeds so treated. The respiration rate of sprouts from seeds soaked for 3 days in I (1 mg./3000 ml. and 1 mg./5000 ml.) rose considerably. Similar results were obtained with sprouts of broad bean and sunflower seeds.

R. S. Yavina

SHATALOVA-ZALESSKAYA, Ye.O.

Changes in the activity of oxidative enzymes in the seed progeny
of the first generation of solanaceous plants obtained from grafts.
Uch.zap.KHGU 46:39-46 ' 53. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Otdel fiziologii rasteniy nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Nightshade) (Grafting) (Oxidation, Physiological)

Category: USSR/General Division. History. Classics. Personalities. A-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zh. Biol., No 9, 10 May 1957, 34881

Author : Shatalova-Zalesskaya, E. O.

Inst : not given

Title : Towards the History of the Department of Plant Physiology at
Kharkov University

Orig Pub: Uch. Zap. Kharkovskogo un-ta, 1955, 59, 227-234

Abstract: Plant physiology as a special course was introduced at Kharkov University in 1863. The first lecturer was A.S. Pitra. In 1869 a separate department of plant physiology was established headed by V. I. Palladin, whose classic works were devoted to the study of breathing in plants (Breathing in Plants as a Sum of Fermentative Processes) (1907). From 1897 to 1902 V.A. Rotert headed the department, having studied the problems of growth and movement in plants, the question of anatomy in plants, fundamentally, the structure of the cell membrane. In 1903 V.K. Zalesskiy was named to the post and he occupied it until 1936. He studied the transformation

Card : 1/2

-10-

NUATAN, A. A.

"Internal Wiring in Electrical Farm Machinery", Sel'khozgiz, 116 pp, 1950.

SARKISYAN, A.M.; SHATAN, A.A.; KAUFMAN, B.M.; PECHENKIN, I.V., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for an agricultural electrician] Spravochnik sel'skogo
elektrika. Moskva, 1960. 377 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Electricity in agriculture)

SHATAN, N.M.

Preventing the violation of regulations. Put' i put. khoz. 7
no.11:30-31 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BOGOMOLOV, Anatolii Ivanovich, prof.; MIKHAYLOV, Konstantin
Aleksandrovich, prof. Primal uchastiye SHATAN, V.S.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; UGINCHUS, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; KISELEV, P.G., dots., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; AL'TSHUL', A.D., retsenzent;
OIREZKOV, S.S., inzh., nauchn. red.

[Hydraulics] Gidravlika. Moskva, Izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.
1965. 632 p. (MIRA 18:7)

LA'ROVSKIY, A.A.; SHATAS, Ya.F.

Causes of fertility fluctuations in the lesser suslik (*Citellus pygmaeus* Pall.). Mat. k pozn. fauny i flory SSSR. Otd. zool. no.17: 191-202 '48. (MIRA 11:3)

(Susliks) (Fecundity)

1. SHATAS, YA. F.

2. USSR (600)

4. Stalingrad Province-Ticks

7. Ecological and faunal sketch of the ixodic ticks of Stalingrad Province and the northern districts of Astrakhan Province in relation to the new construction projects.
Zool. zhur. 31 No. 6, 1952

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

FD-555

SHATAS, Ya. F.

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia

Card 1/1 Pub. 148 - 18/23

Author : Shatas, Ya.F. and Bystrova, N. A.

Title : The role of ixodidae ticks in the maintenance of natural tularemia foci

Periodical : Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 6, 55-61, Jun 54

Abstract : Of the 13 species of ixodidae ticks inhabiting the territory [not specified] under investigation, four species - Dermacentor marginatus, Rhipicephalus rossicus, Ixodes laguri, and Halmophysolis punctate, are important in the transmission of tularemia and the maintenance of tularemia foci. The ecological, biocenotic, and epidemiological factors pertaining to the ixodidae ticks and their hosts. primarily rodents, are discussed in detail. Two charts illustrate the occurrence of tularemia-causing microorganisms in ixodidae ticks and other carriers. No references are cited.

Institution : The Stalingrad Station of the Ministry of Health USSR (Chief - Candidate of Medical Sciences N. I. Makarov)

Submitted : April 6, 1953

SHATAS, Ya.F., (Satas, J.N.).

Larvae and nymphs of some species of the genus *Rhipicephalus* Koch
(Acarina, Ixodidae). Ent.oboz.35 no.4:944-955 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya, Makhach-Kala.
(Ticks)

LAVROVSKIY, A.A.; SHATAS, Ya.F.

Marmota baibacina in Daghestan [with English summary in insert].
Zool.zhur.35 no.8:1254-1259 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Dagestanskaya protivochumnaya stantsiya.
(Daghestan--Marmots)

SHATAS, Ya.F.

Phasent of the Volga Delta and factors determining its population
dynamics. Trudy Est. 24: no. 8: 187-230 '63.

(MIRA 18:10)

s/0044/64/000/004/V011/V011

ACCESSION NR: AR4039855

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 4V47

AUTHOR: Shatashvili, A. D.

TITLE: On the absolute continuity of measures corresponding to Gaussian processes under linear transformations.

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vyssh. tsentra AN GruzSSR, v. 3, 1962(1963), 241-268

TOPIC TAGS: continuity of measure, absolute, Gaussian process, linear transformation, absolute continuity

TRANSLATION: The question under study is that of the absolute continuity of the measure μ corresponding to the process $y(t) = x(t) + a(t) + \int_0^1 k(t,s)x(s)ds$

with respect to the measure μ corresponding to the process $x(t)$, where $x(t)$ is a Gaussian process on $[0,1]$, with correlation function $R(t,s)$ and zero mean. Let the conditions

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4039855

$$D = 1 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m!} \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 \begin{vmatrix} k(s_1, s_1) & \dots & k(s_1, s_m) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ k(s_m, s_1) & \dots & k(s_m, s_m) \end{vmatrix} ds_1 \dots ds_m \neq 0,$$

$$K(t, s) = \int_0^1 R(t, u) d_u f(u, s).$$

be satisfied, where $f(u, s)$ is of bounded variation with respect to u for each s , and that variation is square-integrable with respect to s , $a(t) = \int_0^1 R(t, s) dg(s)$.

Then the measure ν is absolutely continuous with respect to the measure μ , and

$$\frac{d\nu}{d\mu}[x] = \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 a(u) dg(u) - \int_0^1 x(u) dg(u) - \right.$$

$$\left. - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 k(u, s) x(s) dg(u) ds - \int_0^1 x(t) x(s) d_t f(t, s) ds - \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 R(u, v) x(t) x(s) d_u f(u, t) d_v f(v, s) dtds \right\}.$$

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4039855

A. Skorokhod

DATE ACQ: 15 May 64

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

SHATASHVILI, A.D.

Nonlinear transformations of confidence intervals by Gaussian measures. Dop. AN URSR no. 62717-719 '63 (MIRA 1787)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR Yu.A. Mitropol'skim [Mytropol's'kyi, IU.O.]

GAUSS, V.V.; CHAIKIN, I.I., 1974.

Conditions of absolute continuity of probability measures corresponding
to Gaussian random variables in a Hilbert space. Dokl. AN USSR no. 1:42-
44, 1974. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Large sample theory of the... (translation of the Russian text)
in: World Sci. Series in Probability and Statistics, 1974.

SHATASHVILI, A.D.

A class of absolutely continuous nonlinear transformations of
Gaussian measures. Trudy Vych. tsentr. AN Gruz. SSR 5:69-105 '65.
(MIRA 18:9.

SHATASHVILI, G.

In our arctic regions. Mast.prom.i khud.promys. 4 no.2:11-12
8 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Direktor Murmanskogo kombinata bytovogo obsluzhivaniya.

SHATASHVILI, L.Kh.

Temperature effect in the intensity variations of cosmic rays in
Tiflis. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 18:311-319 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)
(Tiflis--Atmospheric temperature) (Cosmic rays)

31804 S/203/61/001/005/007/028
A006/A101

3,2410 (1559, 2205, 2705)

AUTHORS: Dorman, L.I., Shatashvili, L.Kh.

TITLE: Lunar-diurnal variation of the neutron component of cosmic radiation and the problem of its origin

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 1, no. 5, 1961, 663 - 670

TEXT: The authors investigated the lunar diurnal variation in intensity of the neutron component of cosmic radiation, using observation materials from high-mountain stations during the IOY. The authors established the existence of lunar diurnal variations of cosmic radiation and their latitudinal dependence. It is proved that these variations depend mainly on the mutual position of the Sun, the Moon and the Earth, attaining a maximum during the full-moon and a minimum during the new-moon period. At the same time substantial changes in the phase take place. The origin of lunar diurnal variations can be explained as follows: The gravitation forces of the Moon and the Sun affect the plasma of the terrestrial magnetosphere. As a result, terrestrial magnetic force lines frozen in the plasma at high altitudes are shifted. The effect of the deformed geomagnetic field on the cosmic radiation entails the appearance of lunar-diurnal variations. It can

Card 1/2

31804
S/203/61/001/005/007/028
A006/A101

Lunar-diurnal variation ...

be expected that this effect will be the higher, the more the corresponding layers are remote from the Earth. The results obtained prove the reality of the tide-forming movements of the plasma and the magnetic field in the outer layers of the terrestrial atmosphere, bordering the interplanetary medium. These phenomena should be studied by observations with artificial satellites and rockets. There are 5 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. X

ASSOCIATION: Magnitnaya Laboratoriya AN SSSR (Magnetic Laboratory, AS USSR) Institut Geofiziki AN GruzSSR (Institute of Geophysics, AS Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 22, 1961

Card 2/2

S/162/62/000/005/073/093
D228/D307

3.2410

AUTHORS: Dorman, L. I. and Shatashvili, L. Kh.

TITLE: Investigation of the 27-day cosmic ray variations from the data of the world network of IGY stations for the period July-December 1957

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1962, 11, abstract 5985 (V sb. Kosmich. luchy, no. 4, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 179-201)

TEXT: The properties of the 27-day variation in the cosmic ray intensity are investigated, as are the changes in the solar and the geomagnetic activity in the period of the solar activity maximum (July-December 1957). It is shown that the tendency to a 27-day recurrence during the period under consideration is better displayed in cosmic rays than in the solar and the geomagnetic activity. Magnetic storms, which are accompanied by Forbush-effects in the cosmic rays, are observed near the minimum of the 27-day wave. In all phenomena the 27-day repetition is best displayed if days with

Card 1/2

S/169/62/000/005/073/093
D228/D307

Investigation of the ...

extreme values of the intensity of the neutron cosmic-ray component are chosen as the zero days (when using the epochal imposition method). The epigenetic spectrum of the 27-day variation is determined from the latitudinal change in the effect's amplitude by means of the coupling factor method. The epigenetic spectrum falls as the particle energy increases and agrees with the results of measurements of the total component in the stratosphere and of the hard component underground. It is concluded that in this period the 27-day variation in the intensity was related to the stable region of active longitudes on the sun. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/006/075/093
2228/D304

3.2410 (2205, 2805)

AUTHORS: Chkhetiya, A. K. and Shatashvili, L. Kh.

TITLE: Dependency for the 27-day recurrence of the hard component's intensity in the solar activity minimum according to observations at Tbilisi

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 13, abstract 6063 (V sb. Kosmich. luchy, no. 4, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 202-203)

NOTE: The 27-day recurrence of the intensity of the hard cosmic-ray component at Tbilisi in 1954 is examined by the method of epochal superimposition. The analysis is made separately for the year's first and second halves. Deviations of the diurnal averages from the monthly were used to eliminate the yearly temperature variation of the intensity. Zero days were chosen from the extreme values of the geomagnetic activity's K-indices. No effect of the 27-day recurrence of the intensity was detected. In the selection of zero days

Card 1/2

tendency for the ...

39093
S/169/62/000/006/075/093
D228/D304

From the extreme cosmic-ray intensity values a 27-day recurrence of
cosmic rays became apparent only for the second half of 1954. [Ab-
stractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

DORMAN, L.I.; SHATASHVILI, L.Kh.

The 27-day variations in cosmic ray anisotropy according to data on the neutron component during the period of maximum solar activity. Geomag. i aer. 2 no.2:238-241 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Cosmic rays)

(Sun—Rotation)

ACCESSION NR: AT3012807

S/2961/63/000/005/0082/0102

AUTHORS: Dorman, L. I.; Shatashvili, L. Kh.

TITLE: Cosmic ray variations connected with the rotation of the sun

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdovedomst. geofizich. komitet. 7 razdel program, MGG: Kosmicheskiye luchy., Sb. statey, no. 5, 1963, 82-102

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, cosmic ray variation, rotation of sun, cosmic ray diurnal variation, 27 day variation, geomagnetic field variation, solar activity variation, Forbush effect, solar wind, magnetic heterogeneity, magnetized plasma radiation

ABSTRACT: A study is made, using neutron-monitor data gathered by the world network during the IGY, of (a) the variations observed from July 1957 through December 1960 in the mean-diurnal values of the intensity of cosmic rays, which are connected exclusively with the rotation of the sun, (b) the tendency towards repetition in the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3012807

geomagnetic activity and the question of the presence of two active longitudes on the sun, (c) the tendency towards repetition in the H component of the geomagnetic field and the fraction of the 27-day variation due to direct variations of the geomagnetic field, (d) the 27-day variations of cosmic rays as connected with the solar activity, (e) the phase shift of various parameters connected with the rotation of the sun, (g) the effect of the sun's rotation on the diurnal variation of cosmic rays and on the variations of the cosmic-ray intensities, and (h) a general discussion of the 27-day variation. It is found that not all the phenomena under consideration display a simultaneous tendency to recur every 27 days, the strongest tendency being manifest by the cosmic ray intensity variations. Several peculiarities of the 27-day variations of the cosmic rays are observed. Questions connected with the determination of the spectrum, stability, influence of the Forbush effect, 27-day variations of the anisotropy, and other cosmic-ray variations connected with the sun's rotation are also discussed. A detailed analysis shows that the ob-

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT3012807

served peculiarities of the cosmic-ray variations due to the sun's rotations can be attributed to the presence of an asymmetrical solar wind of magnetic heterogeneities, and that the cause of the 27-day variations lies in the rotating asymmetry of the electromagnetic conditions in an interplanetary space of large volume, which includes the earth's orbit. This asymmetry, which is connected in turn with the anisotropic radiation of magnetized plasma in the presence of active longitudes on the sun, produces an integral effect in the cosmic rays, which decreases appreciably with increasing hardness of the particles. "In conclusion, we consider it our pleasant duty to thank Ya. L. Blokh, N. S. Kaminer, E. I. Mogilevskiy, and G. M. Nikol'skiy for participation in the discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

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NO REF SOV: 022

OTHER: 022

Card 3/3

DORMAN, L.I.; SHATASHVILI, L.Kh.

Lunar diurnal variation and the 27-day modulation of cosmic
ray anisotropy. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.5:979-981 S-0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

i. Institut geofiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the
analysis of the data, and the second part of the paper
is devoted to the analysis of the results. It is an
analysis of the data of the first part of the paper.
(1986-1987)

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to the
analysis of the data, and the third part of the paper
is devoted to the analysis of the results. It is an
analysis of the data of the second part of the paper.
(1986-1987)

DORMAN, L.I.; KORIDZE, V.G.; SHATASHVILI, L.Kh.

Increases in cosmic ray intensity not associated with visible
formations on the sun. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.1:159-161 Ja F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geofiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

ALANIYA, M.V.; DORMAN, L.I.; SHATASHVILI, L.Kh.

Character of the distribution of cosmic ray intensity fluctuations
for successive instants. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.1:161-162 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR.

L 11809-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/T/FWA(h) IJP(c) GW
ACC NR: AT6003529 SOURCE CODE: UR/3184/65/000/007/0161/0164

AUTHOR: ⁵⁵ Dorman, L. I. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences); ⁵⁵ Shatashvili, L. Kh.

ORG: none

TITLE: ^{19,55} Cosmic-ray 27-day variations and general characteristics of electromagnetic conditions in interplanetary space ⁵³
^{B+1}

SOURCE: ⁵⁵ AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Kosmicheskiye luchi, no. 7, 1965, 161-164

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, neutron ~~component~~, solar rotation, neutron spectrum, solar activity, ~~Forbush effect~~, geomagnetic ^{field}, ~~activity~~, ~~lunar diurnal variation~~, solar plasma, ~~magnetic storm~~

ABSTRACT: The neutron and the hard components of ¹⁸cosmic rays observed at mountain and sea-level stations have been processed in order to determine the influence of solar rotation on the intensity of cosmic rays. Observation data used were world-wide in scope. The 27-day variations of cosmic rays, which were found earlier, made it possible to compute the spectrum of the neutron component from data of mountain and sea-level stations. The study of spectral variations during a 27-day period of maximum solar activity showed that the spectrum was nearly the same as that of the Forbush effect during magnetic storms. Cosmic-ray variations with a 27-day period appear in the form of discrete waves. A map was composed representing

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AT6003529

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correlations between the earth's geomagnetic activity, Wolf numbers, and the neutron component. A distinct correlation between these parameters was difficult to find. It can be assumed that the 27-day period of cosmic-ray variations relates to short-lived variations. The 27-day period is similar to the lunar diurnal variations, which depend upon the lunar phases with a maximum during the full-moon phase. Further analysis made it possible to conclude that the active element in 27-day cosmic-ray variations is the magnetized solar plasma which is ejected into space. [EG]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4/79

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Card 2/2

DORMAN, L.I.; KOLAVA, V.K.; KOREDZE, V.G.; SHATASHVILI, L.Kh.

The 27-day variation of the geomagnetic field disturbance on
zero-days of cosmic-ray intensity. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.3:566-
568 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geofiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

ALANIN, N.S.; KOLIN, I.I.; SPASCHUK, I.M.

Long-term variations in cosmic ray and energy on data of observations
of the neutron component at Moscow stations of the world network.
Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.10:1914-1916 1965.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut geofiziki AN SSSR.

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... .. 12. 0 '65.

(NIRA 12:10)

ACC NR: AP7007046

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/004/0782/0785

AUTHOR: Alaniya, M. V.; Dorman, L. I.; Shatashvili, L. Kh.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere and Radio

Wave Propagation, AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR); Institute of Geophysics, AN GruzSSR (Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Mathematical expectation of the distribution of the harmonic coefficients when determining them using 12 ordinates and comparison with experimental results

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 782-785

TOPIC TAGS: diurnal variation, cosmic ray

SUB CODE: 04

ABSTRACT: The method of harmonic analysis is used frequently in investigation of stellar-diurnal, solar-diurnal, semidiurnal and other cosmic ray variations of a periodic character. The frequency distributions of the amplitudes and phases of the first and second harmonics of solar-diurnal variations show that the amplitude and phase of the harmonics have a definite distribution caused by two factors of a different physical nature: 1) actual changes of electromagnetic conditions in interplanetary space and in the earth's magnetosphere, determining periodic variations of cosmic rays; 2) fluctuations of the values of cosmic ray intensity caused primarily by errors of a statistical and instrumental character. The purpose of this paper is to determine the relative importance of the first and second factors. The quantitative solution of this problem is important for study of diurnal variations

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.165

ACC NR: AP7007046

over short intervals of one or two days, especially in analysis of changes of the diurnal variations from day to day and in periods of Forbush decreases. In this paper emphasis is on the second factor -- its influence on the frequency distribution of amplitude and phase of the first harmonic in a harmonic analysis using 12 ordinates. It is shown that comparison of the theoretical and experimental results makes it possible to then determine the contribution of the first factor. The results obtained in this paper can be generalized easily for the case of determining harmonics using any number of ordinates. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 7 formulas. [JPRS: 38,677]

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002198

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/006/1098/1100

AUTHOR: Alaniya, M. V.; Dorman, L. I.; Shatashvili, L. Kh.

ORG: Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism, Ionosphere, and Propagation of Radio Waves, AN SSSR (Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR); Institute of Geophysics, AN GruzSSR (Institut geofiziki AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Quasi-spiral changes of 27-day variation of cosmic rays with the solar activity

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1098-1100

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, magnetic field, interplanetary space, harmonic analysis, neutron component, solar activity, *COSMIC RAY INTENSITY*

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that the eleven year variations of cosmic rays are usually determined from the mean monthly intensities of cosmic rays. However, the fine structure and the longitudinal distribution of cosmic rays cannot be determined from these data. Using the 27 day variation of cosmic ray intensities, the asymmetry of the magnetic inhomogeneities on the solar surface and their duration in the interplanetary space can be detected. The amplitude of the phase of the 27 day period of variations in the intensity of cosmic rays was determined by harmonic analysis from the mean values of the intensity of the neutron component. The obtained results are presented graphically. The graphs show that the amplitude of 27-day variation diminishes nonmonotonically with the solar activity, completing a full cycle (12 to Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP7002198

18 solar rotations) at the minimum of solar activity. Thus, the 27 day variations of cosmic rays exhibit a spiral-shaped run. The spiral twists during the minimum of solar activity and untwists at its maximum. Variations of cosmic rays are caused by asymmetric fluxes of magnetic inhomogeneities. The asymmetry decreases with a decrease in solar activity. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [EG]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 08Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 2/2